A MODEL LODGING HOUSE

THE SANITARY AID SOCIETY'S WORK.

WHAT CAN BE DONE TO RELIEVE THE OVER-CROWDED AND UNHEALTHY TENE-

MENT DISTRICTS. The new night lodging-house which has been constructed for the New-York Sanitary Aid Society by ers. Weinstein & Co. at No. 94 Division-st. is model dwelling, probably unexcelled by any similar institution in the country. It has just been opened and is repiste with almost every comfort and con-The building is five stories high, four of which are devoted to dormitories, and 140 inmates can nightly accommodated at a cost of about ten cents each with a clean bed, a night-shirt, a bath, a locker arate wardrobe for clothes, and, if desired, a cup of coffee and a roll in the morning. The house had all the modern improvements in plumbing, ventilation, closets, etc., besides iron stairs and fire-escapes front

To appreciate its resources a visit is necessary The Sanitary Aid Society during its brief existence of little over four years has given lodgings to over 130,000 inmates and has now accommodations sufficient to give night lodgings to over 50,000 a year.

The history of this organization is remarkable and orms one of the most interesting chapters of practical philanthropic work ever undertaken in this city.

It began its labors practically in February, 1885, and concentrated its attention upon the Tenth Ward, where, in 1,859 houses, dwelt 50,000 human beings. It andertook an exhaustive examination of these houses and found 1,300 of them occupied tenements (containing more than three families each), and as a sample of the overcrowding, it may be mentioned here, that on one lot, 25 95 feet, in a front and rear house, were found continuously resident 255 persons. DOING THE WORK THOROUGHLY.

Sanitary engineers and inspectors were employed not only a house-to-house but a room-to-room in-

This action was based upon the con riction that by this means the actual state of this stion of the city and the remedy therefor would be discovered. The state of the walls, stairways, fire escapes, yards, closets and plumbing was exam diagram of each floor was made; the number, age, sex, occupation and wages of the occupants, a well as the number of lodgers taken by the tenants; in short every consideration with reference to the sanitation of these houses was made matter of clos

Comparisons of area to individuals were made, cubi air space estimated, and a startling picture of packed and imperilled human'ty was revealed. Defects of structure, need of repairs, absence of means of ven filation, and of provision for personal eleanliness, for disposal of excremental filth, bad plumbing and want of plumbing-these and other evidences of long cond neglect of tenant interests and the rules of ordinary sanitation became striking, vivid and frequen -but overshadowing everything else was the ercrowding, and to the relief of this lamentable the society addressed itself particularly.

May, 1885, the managers without pay, hope of reward, or other interest than the good of their fellowmen and of the City of New-York, had accomplished in some degree the disinfection of this unclean and before the heated term (cholers then threatening), they had cleaned out 300 of the worst houses, some of which were torn down; had inaugurated a systematic cleansing, repairing and draining campaign among landlords, lessers and tenants, and on complaint of the Board of Health that its forces were inadequate, had secured by law the reinforcement of that body by twenty additional

THE HOUSE GROWS TOO SMALL. correct these evils a night lodging-house was

established at No. 9 Doverst., which, after having well served its purpose for over four years has now been deperseded by a much larger, more commodious and perfect structure, at No. 94 Division-st., in the heart of the Tenth Ward, a monument of what may be done by the citizens for the relief of the surcharged centres of the city. The house is now reorganized, enlarged and refur-

nished with new and improved bedsteads and bedding number of beds increased; the giving of regular meals di continued, and an efficient super intendent engaged; and at the present time 140 beds at 10 cents each nightly, are found to provide sufficient arces (outside of the equipment fund) to place he house on a self-supporting basis

The following extract from the last report of the Lodging House Committee, Messrs. Killaien Nan Rennselaer, Benjamin F. Peixotto and Dr. William H.

Ross, will be read with interest: We have now constructed, reorganized and refurnished a new lodging.hou. in the Tenth Ward, at No. 94 Division-st, with accommodations for 140 lodgers per night under St., with accommodations for 140 longers per night under S. Rosenbluth, the same efficient superintendent who ha-been with us the last two years. The character of the beneficent instrumentality as a preventative of demoralizand possible crime cannot be questioned.

SOME INTERESTING FIGURES.

of those lodged during the last	Nativity. Germans
Laborers 10,800 P. de 20,440 P. de 20,000 P. de 20,000 Walters 1,600 Walters 1,600 Cooks 5,000 Printels 7,00 Sho makers 7,20 Other occupations 3,240	Americans 1920 Resistant 1920 Resistant

Some of the considerations which force themselve upon us in studying the subject of sanitation in New York City may here be briefly alluded to in conclusion. There is more overcrowding here than in most large-cilles; the percentage of nopulation to acce to some wards is greater than in the cu-wded parts of London, Paris or Vienna; the total nortality rate is persistently high;

Thousands of sleeping-rooms in the crowned districts are without windows, and the health ordinances are disobeyed with great frequency; through and through ventilation of floors and bedrooms should be made possible, and semething would be achieved if a statement of the cubic air space in each room might be tacked. of the cube ar space must be each door, and a reward offered to the discovery of encroachments upon this ab-

defective, and the hope of improvement from increased pressure through the new aqueduct so strong, that the hurrying to completion of this important work may well receive the attention of sanitary organizations.

The lighting (electrically or otherwise) of the dark corners, thus repressing crime and preventing filth accre-

tion, and the providing of free baths in tenement districts, are subjects which may fairly be classed with those already al uded to, and are of high concern to the municipality

SOME OF THE DIRECTORS.

Among the sixty directors of the society the following have been particularly active in promoting its good work: General Alexander S. Webb, Killaden Van Rensselaer, A. S. Solemons, John D. Archbold, Benjamin F. Pelxotto, Dr. William H. Ross, Professor Felix After, Joseph Blumenthal, Abram S. Hewitt, Rossiter Johnson, Lorettus S. Metcalf, Professor E. R. A. Seligman, Nathan Bijur, M. A. Kursheelt, George S. McKilben, Isaac L. Rice, M. A. Kursheelt, George S. McKilben, Isaac L. Rice,

M. A. Kursheedt, George S. McKibben, Isaac L, Rice, Major Henry Mayell, Lee Kohns, Affred P. W. Scanzan, Dr. H. P. Mendes, Professor A. S. Isaacs, Dr. K. Rohler, Theodore Rooseveit and ex-Governor D. H. Chamberlain, A public reception is to be held at the Lodging House on Thanksgiving Bay, at which addresses will be delivered and an injection of the new premises take place. Dr. William H. Ross, the sanitary secretary of the society, whose large experience as a sanitarian expert both here and at Washington is well known, has rendered invaluable ervices in perfecting and promoting the work of the society, and to him in large part, with the active support of his associates of the Lodging House Committee, the success of this institution is due.

FRANKLIN B. GOWEN'S ESTATE.

Philadelphia, Dec. 23.—Application was made to Register Gratz by Francis I. Gowen and James E. Hood to-day for letters of administration on the estate of Franklin B. Gowen, the widow, Esther B. Gowen, and daughter, Esther Gowen, the only heirs, having renounced in their favor. The letters were granted. The estate left by Mr. Gowen is valued, according to the petition filed with the administrative application as near as can be ascertained at this time" at \$150 was near as can be ascertained at this time" at \$450.000, of which amount \$350,000 is composed of personal effects and \$100,000 real estate. Security in the sum of \$700,000, that being double the amount of the personalty, as required by law, was entered.

INDIAN'S GIFT FOR GENERAL HARRISON Boston, Dec. 23 (Special).—Joseph Lola, the Gov-ernor of the Passamaquoddy Tribe of Indians at Eastport, Me., occasionally comes to Boston to sell baskets other articles of Indian manufacture. He always visits the State House, and to-day, when he appeared there, he exhibited a handsome sealskin, prepared for mat, which he said he desired to send to President Barrison as a Christmas greeting, and asked for in-formation as to how he could send it. Secretary Plarce gave him the necessary information and the

Indian departed, happy in the thought that he could make a Caristmas present to the great White Chief.

WHERE IMMIGRANTS SETTLE.

LAWS WHICH GOVERN THEIR CHOICE OF

THE DIFFERENT NATIONALITIES, EXCEPT THE ENGLISH, IRISH AND GERMANS, GEN-

ERALLY REEP TOGETHER.

It is interesting to observe how the different nationalities that make up the stream of immigrants which lands on our shores have a certain tendency to cluster in colonies. This is partly due to a desire to associate with friends or at least with people of same language and the same interests, partly also to the fact that certain places are better fitted for men of a certain class. Of course individuals almost every nationality are scattered almost all over the United States, but still, with the exception of th English, Irish and Germans, who are about equally divided among the different States, the different nationalities prefer some certain localities.

The Welsh immigrants, most of whom are miners, go chiefly to Pennsylvania, where their headquarters seem to be around Scranton. At this place, during the winter, Welsh performances are given at a theatre

The Scandinavians generally go to the Northwestern States. The Dakotas, perhaps, get the largest share of them, although Missouri, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa and Minnesota also get a part. Few of them are skilled laborers or artisans, so most engage in farm-ing. The Danes of late have largely gone to Ne-braska, and the Finlanders seem to find in the forests of Michigan and Northern Ohio occupations and a limate which suit them exactly.

The Italians may be divided in three classes. Those who are merely common laborers, and who come chiefly from around Naples to work on railroads, as street cleaners, etc., for a large part stop in New-York or its vicinity; from here they are then sent by their bosses, or padrones, all over the country. wherever railroads are being built. From Norther Italy comes a large number of miners, who chiefly the coal mines in Illinois or Michigan, or th mines of Arizona, Colorado and Montana. This class of people is of much higher intelligence than the class. Then a great many farmers and winegrowers from Northern Italy go to California. To that State also go many French farmers from the departments of Gascogne and Basses Pyrences, as well as a few Swiss farmers. Otherwise the French nen, if they do not settle in New-York, mostly go to New-Orleans or to French Canada, while the Swiss, mong whom are many dairymen and silkweaver

chiefly settle in this vicinity. The Hebrews, from Russia, Poland, Austria Rumania, for the largest part settle in New-York. More than half of them are tailors, about one-third pedlers, and the rest are divided among the different

Of genuine Russians, only a few emigrate to this Of genuine Russians, only a few emigrate to time country. During the later years a great many German Russians, whose forefathers about a hundred years ago emigrated from Wurtemberg to Russia have come to this country. They still keep up their German language, traditions and customs, and are all farmers. Most of them go to Dakota. They are large and powerfully-built men, and when they come in their sheepskin overcoats, with a row of children following them, all clad in the samt way, they form a picture whether the country shelt.

sheepskin overcoats, with a row of children following them, all clad in the samt way, they form a picturesque sight.

From the Anstro-Hungarian monarchy come the Slavaks, Poles and Hungarians, most of whom go to Pennsylvania, where they work in the coal mines or coal-yards; the Bohemians, who go to the vicinity of Bufalo and Pittsburg; the Tyroles, the Dalmatians, the Kroatians and Moravians, who generally settle in Pennsylvania, around Pittsburg.

The Hollanders go to Paterson, N. J., or to Wisconsin, where their headquarters is Green Bay, or to Iowa or Michigan. The Belgians are either of Flemish or Freuch origin. The former are chiefly farmers and go to the same places where the Hollanders go, while the French speaking Belgians are almost all either glassworkers or miners. The former go to the coal nulnes of Illinois or Pennsylvania, the latter chiefly to Tarentum or Pittsburg, Penn.

Most of the leclanders go to Manitoba; there is also a colony of them in Sayreville, N. J., where they work in the brickyards.

The Armenians, of whom a good many have arrived lately, are like the Arabs, poilers or tradesmen, in which case they stay in New York, or they are silk-weavers, and stay in New York or the neichboring New-Jersey towns, or they are common laborers. The last named almost without exception go to woreseter, Mass., where a large number of them are employed in wire factories.

The Greeks have during late years begun to crowd the Italians out of the fruit and flower selling trade in New-York; some of them also go West and South, where they compete with the Italians in the work on the railroads.

It may safely be asserted that those who maintain that the class of immigrants has deteriorated during the last decade or two have rot given the immigrant ouestion a close study. If there has been any change in late years it has been for the better and not for the worse.

ONE OF JOHN SPLAN'S TRICKS.

HOW TO PULL A HEAT OUT OF THE FIRE AND CONFOUND THE JUDGES.

To judge from sundry interviews with him in the English papers, John Splan, the noted driver of trot- the Treasury. The contraction of the currency way he used to out-manocuvre his rivals by practising

on the credulity of the circuit judges.

There was a time when Splan could do no wrong. His word was as good as a Government note, and his statements concerning a race were swallowed without question. He knew from experience that judges of racing and trotting were often conveniently and of that knowledge he never failed to avail himself when circumstances required it. His in-nocent little tricks were invariably played right under the noses of the officials, and how he escaped punishment was marvellous in the eyes of

the spectators. stretch at a 2:20 clip, and, to save himself from defeat by a dangerous opponent, would dexterously cut every spoke out of that opponent's wheel, men

his voice appears to tremble as he delivers himself thus:

"Gentlemen, gentlemen, I protest: I do most sciemnly protest against such reckless driving as that you have just seen on this track. It is as much as a man's life is worth, as much as the life of his horse is worth, to take the chances I took just now in order to win this heat. I do protest, gentlemen!"

And Splan's protest carried the day. He say effectually stole the thunder of the man he had, cut down that a hundred eye witnesses could not prevail against him. He was the picture of injured innocence, and the judges, fearing, nay, believing, that a grave wrong had been committed, called up the driver of the wrecked suffsy and cautioned him.

Of such men as Splan great drivers are made.

DEATH OF OLIVER H. SPURR. Boston, Dec. 23 (Special).—Oliver H. Spurr, who was City Messenger of Boston from 1852 to 1872, died at his home in Dorchester on Sunday. He was the first City Messenger elected to the place, his prede Mr. Spurr was born on January 23, 1813. From 1846 to 1852 he was a member of the police force and for a great many years was the special officer at the Howard Athenaeum. When Sims, the furtifive slave, was arrested, he was put practically in Mr. sparr's charge. During the eight days' trial Mr. Sparr's charge. During the eight days' trial Mr. Sparr never left the court house (though his father was taken sick and died during that time), being one of the band of fifty men who guarded that place. of the band of fifty men who guarded that place. No attempt was made to rescue the slave and he was sentenced to be sent back to his master. One of Mr. spurr's exciting cases was the Parkham murder case. The arrest of Webster occurred on the last night in November, 1849, when Mr. Spurr was the officer at the Howard. He was just going to the theatre, when Marshal Tukey, disguised, met him and ordered him to procure a substitute a the Athenaeum so as to be ready for service outside. Then Mr. Spurr accompained the Marshal to Webster's house, where they made the arrest.

DEATH OF JOSEPH L. STONE

Boston, Dec. 23 (Special).-Joseph L. Stone, one o the best known bankers and brokers of Boston, died at his home in West Newton to-day after a prolonged illness. His wife died three months ago, husband and wife being ill at the same time. Mr. Stone was at first suffering from pneumonia, but ultimately was stricken with paralysis. He was a native and life long business man of Boston. Born seventy-five year-ago, his early years after boyhood saw him connected ago, his early years after boyhood saw him connected with the original Harnden Express Company. He next organized a partnership with the late Cutler Downer, and with him continued in the banking and custom-house brokerage business until Mr. Downer's death. After the death of his partner Mr. Stone practically gave up the banking department to Mr. Downer's sons, but retained his active connection with them in the custom-house work. He icaves no children.

Jamestown, N. Y., Dec. 23 (Special).—Mrs. Alexander T. Prendergast, of this city, died in Rochester, last evening. She was the wife of the late Alexander T. Prendergast, and mother of the Hon. James T. Prendergast. She had taken mother of the 11on. James I. Frendergast. She had taken active part in many public movements for the benefit of the people, and lately she had been engaged in supervising the crection of a magnificent building for the James Prendergast Library Association. The trustees of the library have taken suitable action and a committee will escort the re-



Fancy Baskets and Bonbonnieres,

XMAS PRESENTS 150 BROADWAY, COR. LIBERTY ST., AND

KICKING OVER THE TRACES.

A SURPRISE FOR "BOSS" SLEVIN - SEVERAL TAMMANY DISTRICTS WANT RE-

ORGANIZATION. Although the Tammany Executive Committee, or Committee of Twenty-four, composed of the district "bosses," held a meeting yesterday afternoon and arranged things in good shape, as they supposed, for the meeting of the Committee on Organization, which took place in the large room downstairs in the evening, they either did not foresee or were to provide against the tomahawking and slashing which the "braves" of the IIId District indulged in as soon as matters on reorganization got fairly under When Commissioner Thomas F. Gilroy, the chairman, called the big committee to order it was evident that there was a full attendance. Mr. Gilroy announced that the Executive Committee had selected a committee of five, to which "all questions of district organization" were to be referred, and later on he announced that this important committee posed of James P. Kenting, XVIIIth District, chairman ; F. J. Fitzgerald, 1st District ; James Fitzpatrick, IXth District; Daniel F. McMahon, X1Xth District, and Edward P. Hagan, XVIth District.

The call for the primaries which the "bosses" prepared was then read and adopted. The date was eft blank for the Executive Committee to fill in. It is understood that January 10 has been practically upon. Then the districts were their order to hand up the places where the primaries should be held, and just as Register James J. Slevin, the present leader of the Hid, walked up to the platform with his paper, Civil Justice Charles M. Clancy, also of the IIId, presented resolution providing that the reorganization of that district be ordered and referred to the special comnittee of five (named above), which had been appointed by the committee of twenty-four, to which ommittee of five should be sent all papers and records of every description relating to the IIId District organization, and that this committee be empowered to send for papers and persons and to make a complete list of the Tammany Hall Committee of the Hid District from among the resident voters of the

district. Register Slevin, who evidently had not noticed that

Register slevin, who evidently had not noticed that the resolution barred him out as a non-resident of the district, made a bitter attack upon the mover of the resolution, Civil Justice Claney, to which the latter replied with equal spirit. Each accused the other of political worthlessness and each asserted that the investigation would vindicate him. The resolution finally passed unanimously, which means that the "deal" with Justice O'Reilly and his County Democracy crowd will be crowded out.

Coroner Daniel Hanley moved that the same resolution regarding the HIId, be made to apply to the XIIth District, and the same action was taken as to the XVth District, where there also exists an excess of bosses. In the XIIth it is believed by many that ex-County Clerk Patrick Keenan is to be called in from the County Democracy and asked to take a front seat. Senator-elect Roesch announced the death of Henry W. Grady, of Atlanta, Ga., and offered resolutions extolling him as a statesman, editor, anthor and orator, which were adopted by a standing vote.

TWO IMPORTANT HOUSE MEASURES.

PROVISIONS OF MR. LACEY'S CURRENCY BILL -THE GOVERNMENT AND PATENT RIGHTS. Washington, Dec. 23 (Special).-Many of the bills

introduced in the House of Representatives last week will be found to offer novel and often important hints on various legislative problems. Two measures which are likely to attract attention for their original and striking suggestions have been brought forward by Mr. Lacey, of Iowa. One of them is a currency bill, the aim of which is to prevent the further contraction of National bank issues by the substitution of legal-tender notes for the bank notes, as they are he National banks surrender their currency, it is to be replaced by direct issues of greenbacks from volume of money in circulation would not be diminished so rapidly by payments of the National Debt. The final extinction of the debt would, of course, cut away the foundation of the banking system, and leave only legal-tender notes in circulation. The amount of new issues of greenbacks is limited by Mr. Lacey's bill to \$300,000,000. A redemption fund, in coin, of 25 per

\$300,000,000. A redemption fund, in coin, of 25 per cent of the total issue is also provided for.

The other bill gives the Government the privilege at any time of terminating any patent right, on the payment to the patentee or his assignees a sum of not less than \$50,000, nor more than \$100,000. This measure is aimed at all such patents as, entering largely into public use, tend to become oppressive monopolies, and would, perhaps, tend to moderate the demands of the proprietors of patent rights like the Bell telephone, which has become so much one of the necessities of modern life. The law, it is thought, would scarcely discourage invention, for from \$50,000 to \$100,000 is not an inadequate reward for most patents that have been issued.

Washington, Dec. 23.—A brilliant audience such as has rafely been seen in a Washington theatre, except when Patti or some equally prominent artist has made her appearance, greeted the first production of "The Brigands" by the Rudolph Aronson Company, at Albangh's Grand Opera House to-night. The immense theatre was crowded. In the two lower right hand boxes were Secretary Windom and Secretary Tracy with members of their families, and members of the diplomatic corps. In the chairs were the Japanese and Spanish ministers and members of their respective legations, Senators Aldrich, Allison, Ednunds, Hale, Chandler, Hearst and Ingalis, Speaker Reed and Congressmen Adams, Beckwith, Belden, Belknap, Bliss, Breckinridge, Butterworth, Farquhar and Morrell. The Naval Officer of the Port of New York, Theodore B. Willis, was present with a party of friends. The performance was received with much favor and enthusiasm. At the end of the second act the company, including Lillian Russell, Fanny Rice, Isabelle Urquhart, Anna O'Keefe, Fred. Solomon, George Olmi, Henry Hallam, Richard Carroll and the stage manager, Max Freeman, were called before the curtain and for a time it looked as if all the flowers in the city had been purchased and presented to the company. There were calls for Mr. Aronson but he modestly refused to appear.

SUICIDE OF AN ENGLISHMAN IN TEXAS. New-Orleans, Dec. 23.—A dispatch to "The Pleayune," from Austin. Tex., says: "Yesterday afternoon J. R. Kevan, a wealthy Englishman from Liverpool, committed suicide near this city by shoot-ing himself. He was in love with the daughter of Captain Staniforth, a retired English officer, who lives a few miles from town. Yesterday when Kevan called to see her she flatly refused to marry him. He went about 200 yards from the house, burned a lot of letters, and then placed the muzzle of the pistol in his month and blew the top of his heal off. He has a brother, it is said, who is a wealthy banker in Liverpool. Kevan was largely interested in the stock business and owned a large sheep ranch thirty-five miles from this city."

HERRMANN'S FEATS OF MAGIC Herrmann, the magician, began a short tries of performances at the Fourteenth Street Theatre last

night, and pleased his spectators as usual with his curprising and inexplicable exhibitions of magic. "Florine, the Child of the Air," was introduced as a new feature, and some of the old ones, such as "Cremation" and "The Black Art," seemed to have lost none of their attractiveness.

A man supposed to be Frank J. Hudner, a machinist employed at No. 208 East Twenty-third-st., who lives in Mt. Vernon, was found dead between the tracks of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad at Fourth. New-York, New-Haves and thirty-eighth-st., last night. It is supposed that he fell off a train. The body was taken

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

THE UNION PACIFIC BRANCHES.

PRESIDENT ADAMS SANGUINE AS TO THE FUTURE OF THE OREGON SHORT LINE. Boston, Dec. 23.-President Adams, of the Unior Pacific, to-day said: "The Oregon Short Line Con solidated Company has now a clear field, with no floating debt, and its account with the Union Pacific discharged through the recent settlement under which the Union Pacific took bonds for advances made. The Oregon Navigation and the Oregon Short Line busi-ness has been adversely affected by the dry winters of 1888 and 1889. No snow on the mountains in Oregon means a light crop of wheat in the valleys the following season. The Oregon Navigation's earning are still suffering from this cause, which is not likely to occur again. The Oregon Short Line will suffer a loss of \$500,000 this year through the Oregon Northern, but will nevertheless carn a surplus over all interest charges. This deficit next year shall be much smaller, if not wholly wiped out.

"The Oregon Short Line will also have next year earnings from the Spokane Falls Line and from the Coeur d'Alene extension, both of which will yield large busifiess. The building of the 145 miles into the Ploche country and the widening of the gauge from Ogden north will furnish a large additional be next year in the territory of the Oregon Short Line system. The Oregon Short Line has got through its Comparatively speaking, it is not heavily capitalized, and enters now on a field of great prom The country through which it runs is growin rapidly. The troubles with the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company have been adjusted. The resuit of the recent consolidation was to leave a large amount of bonds in the company's treasury, and I do not see but that the future of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern is very bright.

"Senator Frye, of the Senate Committee investigating the Pacific roads, recently asked us for statistics as to the benefit to the Union Pacific of its branch line system. We took the figures of the largest branch system and were astonished to find traffic interchanged with the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Line was \$2,500,000. In other words, Union Pacific would not to-day be earning any surplus over its interest charges but for the business done with the Oregon Short Line system. The Short Line will not move rapidly in the way of new construction. The Union Pacific does not propose at present to try to cover the earth. pose at present to try to cover the earth. The entire Union Pacific system will only build 200 miles of additional road next year, 145 miles in the Oregon short Line system to Ploche, where the line will rest for the present, thirty-five miles to connect the Cheyenne and Northern with the Elkhorn division of the Chicago and Northerstern system, and twenty miles to make some connections in Kansas. All the stories now current in newspapers as to plans and extensions, and purchases of the Union Pacific off the Pacific Slope, are pure inventions, absolutely without basis."

Mr. Anams said that he could not talk about divi-dends for the Union Pacific stock, and as to the chances of the Union Pacific Refunding bill in Con-gress he knew nothing. He had been waiting nine years for Congressional action upon the Union Pacific debt and had got used to waiting. His maternal family connections had waited ninety years for Con-gressional action upon the French spoliations claim, and the virtue of pattence, when dealing with Provi-dence or the United States Government, had been fully impressed upon him.

NEW-YORK NEED NOT FEAR BALTIMORE The reports published yesterday that Baltimore is undermining New-York's supremacy as a railroad and shipping centre, have caused no great alarm here. The accounts said that much of the westbound corn has been diverted from this city to Baltimore, for shipment to Europe. Nathan Guilford, general traffic manager of the New York Central Railroad Company, said that his road, as well as the other trunk lines, was receiving about all the business that it could handle. There was no blockade on any road leading to this city, he said, although Baltimore was probably blocked. He thought, however, that the reported shortness in the supply of freight cars, was much ex-

Mr. Guilford said that the report of the big shipments of corn to Baltimore, were more or less true, as that city is situated nearer the corn country of the Southwest, than New-York is. Every year, howat this time, there are enormous shipments of products eastward and the present shortage of

ever, at this time, there are chormons shipments of grain products eastward and the present shortage of cars is nothing extraordinary.

The members of the Produce Exchange spoken to yesterday were not disturbed over the situation. They said that the same cry had been heard before. Baltimore was now making a great hid for the corn trade, and if she had a good chance why should she not. One member, who was formerly in business in that city, said that he did not have the slightest intention of returning to it, in spite of the rumors of New-York's decline.

at Topeka, Kan., had handed down decisions in all the they lived. Miller was informed that they were dead, Missouri, Kansas and Texas suits recently argued be- and he mourned them as lost. He made a success in fore him. The court overrules the exceptions to the business here and in 1884 married the woman who report of the committee appointed in May, 1889, and secured the divorce to-day. They lived happily toting horses, is being lionized to a considerable extent by the steady redemption of the bonds held ting horses, is being lionized to a considerable extent by the steady redemption of the bonds held to by the banks is fines avoided, and the steady redemption of the committee appointed in May, 1889, and the current to the divorce to-day. They lived happily to-report of the committee appointed in May, 1889, and the divorce to-day. They lived happily to-report of the committee appointed in May, 1889, and the divorce to-day. They lived happily to-report of the committee appointed in May, 1889, and the divorce to-day. They lived happily to-report of the committee appointed in May, 1889, and the divorce to-day. They lived happily to-report of the committee appointed in May, 1889, and the divorce to-day. They lived happily to-report of the committee recommendation of noney in circulation is kept fixed and orders the accounts to be kept as that committee recommendation of noney in circulation is kept fixed and orders the accounts to be kept as that committee recommendation or noney in circulation is kept fixed and orders the accounts to be kept as that committee recommendation or noney in circulation is kept fixed and orders the accounts to be kept as that committee recommendation or noney in circulation is kept fixed and orders the accounts to be kept as the committee recommendation or noney in circulation is kept fixed and orders the accounts to be kept as the committee recommendation or noney in circulation is kept fixed and orders the accounts to be kept as the committee recommendation or noney in circulation is kept fixed and orders the accounts to be kept as the committee or none accounts to be kept as the committee or none accounts to be kept as the committee or none accounts to be kept as the committee or none accounts to be kept as the committee or none accounts to be accounted to be accounted to the committee or none account to the committee or none accounts to be accounted to the committee or none account to ted. The application to make the Miss to put in circulation only \$10,000 of currency, and old banks may reduce their issues of notes to the aution is denied. The application to lake the Arsson, and sas and Topeka Extension Railway Company a party to the action is denied. The motion to consolidate all the actions is denied, with leave granted to renew to a great extent by Government notes, while the the motion on further proofs, etc. An allowance of National banking system, with its safeguards of in- \$5,000 is made to the Union Trust Company of this spection and its hold on public confidence, would be city, but no allowance is made to the Missouri, Kansas city, but no allowance is made to the Missouri, Kansas city, but no allowance is made to the Missouri, Kansas city, but no allowance is made to the Missouri, Kansas city, but no allowance is made to the Missouri, Kansas city, but no allowance is made to the Missouri, Kansas city, but no allowance is made to the Missouri, Kansas city, but no allowance is made to the Missouri, Kansas city, but no allowance is made to the Missouri, Kansas city, but no allowance is made to the Missouri, Kansas city, but no allowance is made to the Missouri, Kansas city, but no allowance is made to the Missouri, Kansas city, but no allowance is made to the Missouri, Kansas city, but no allowance is made to the Missouri, Kansas city, but no allowance is made to the Missouri, kansas city, but no and Topeka Rallway Company. The motion to set aside the lease with the Kansas City and Pacific Railway Company is overruled, and the receivership is extended to the ninely-four miles of road in Texas. The application of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas to file a cross bill is denied. The decision sustaining the view of the Union Trust Company as trustee, that the 7 per cent bonds cover ninety-four miles of the Texas extension, is a decided victory for the 7 per cent bond-bulders.

> DISCUSSING THE IMMIGRANC BUSINESS. Two phases of the immigrant Eusiness were dis-cussed by the Executive Committee of the Trunk Line Association at their meeting yesterday, and both were referred to the Trunk Line presidents. A motion to abolish all outside ticket agencies in the First Ward, and to conduct the business of all the companies at one union agency, was voted on, but no agreement could be arrived at. A new distribution of the immigrant business was also proposed. At present it is divided inequally among the eight trunk lines, and a motion was made that hereafter every line receive 12 1-2 per cent of it. No decision was arrived at in this case either, and it was also referred to the presidents.

TO EXTEND THE SOUTH BEACH ROAD.

The Board of Directors of the South Beach Railroad Company met yesterday at No. 15 Cortlandt-st. and authorized the issuance of \$150,000 first mortgage bonds, bearing interest at 5 per cent, to run thirty years. The construction of the road from Arrochar, the present southern terminus of the Staten Island the present southern terminals of the cucker island
Eapld Transit Railroad, to New-Dorp, a distance of
three and a half miles, will now be pushed rapidly
forward. It is the purpose of the directors to lay
a double tra k the entire length of the road, and to
have it finished early in the summer.

ADJUSTING RATES IN THE NORTHWEST. Minneapolis, Dec. 23 .- At the meeting of the St. Paul and Minneapolis Passenger Association the Eastern Minnesota was ordered to advance its rates East to the "Soo" rate or be expelled from the association. The request of the Chicago and Atlantic to have the same rates quoted in the local sheet via to have the same rates quoted in the local slice. Since the its line as were quoted via Chicago and Montreal was not granted. The Burlington wanted the same quotations as made by the "Soo," which were promptly denied. It is thought that this meant a cut rate by the Burlington after January 1.

TO SETTLE THE DISPUTES OVER LUMBER RATES Chicago, Dec. 23 (Special).-Chairman Walker of the Interstate Commerce Railway Association has been decided upon as the arbitrator in the matter of rates on hardwood lumber, a question which the lumber men of the whole country wish to have decided. The and soft lumber. Chairman Walker also announces that the general managers of the Interstate Commerce Iraliway Association will meet again on December 27, to settle the matter of Kansas and Nebraska fates from all points. controversy is on the relative rates between hard

ELECTION OF OFFICERS AT CONCORD. Concord, N. H., Dec. 23.-At a meeting of the directors of the Concord and Montreal Railroad this afternoon, the following officers were elected: H. E. Chamberlain, general traffic manager; E. F. Mann, Chamberiain, general traine manager, a superintendent train service; W. A. Stowell, superintendent construction and maintenance of way; F. E. Brown, general passenger and ticket agent; G. W. Storer, New-England passenger agent; J. T. Gordon, superintendent motive power and rolling stock.

Providence, R. I., Dec. 23.—General Freight Agent M. Williams has, at the carnest solicitation of the management of the New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company, and with consent of General-Manager Howard, of the New-York and New-England road, withdrawn his resignation and will remain with the New-York, Providence and Boston.

THE OFFICE TO REMAIN IN BOSTON. Boston. Dec. 23.-It is given out that there is no ospect that the offices of the general auditor of the Waterbury Detective Cameras, THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

SEND TO HEADQUARTERS, The Scovill & Adams Co. 423 BROOME ST., NEW-YORK.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe system will be moved to the West, notwithstanding reports to that effect

ACCUSED OF FURNISHING FREE PASSES. Washington, Dec. 23.—A complaint has been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by William A. Harvey against the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company. Mr. Harvey alleges a violation of the Inter tate Commerce act by defendant in furnishing to certain nembers of the City Council of New-Orleans and others free passes, good for transportation from points in the State of Louisiana to different points along their road through and into other States.

TO ADJUST NORTHWESTERN TRAFFIC. Chicago, Dec. 23 (Special) .- A meeting has be Chairman Blanchard, of the committee of the Central Traffic Association on relations with Western roads, to oufer with the committee of the Western Freight Asso and representatives of the "Soo" line and the Duluth conditions relating to traffic from St. Paul and Minneapolis to points in the territory of the Central Traffic Association and the division of the rate by way of the Mackinaw and Ludington, both east and west bound. This is an ex-tremely important matter to all the lines interested as a satisfactory adjustment of rates would remove the disturbing element of Canadian competition on business through

ARKANSAS AND GULF INCORPORATED Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 23 (Special).-The Arkansa and Guif Railroad Company filed articles of incorporation this morning with the Secretary of State; capital stock \$78,000. The company proposes to build a railroad from City, through Chicot and Desha Counties.

APPOINIMENTS BY GOV. HILL.

CHARLES M. PRESTON, OF RONDOUT, FOR SUPER INTENDENT OF BANKS, JUSTICE

MONELL'S SUCCESSOR.

Albany, Dec. 23 .- Governor Hill has appointed Charles M. Preston, of Rondout, Superintendent of Eanks. Mr. Preston is a lawyer and a member of the Democratic State Committee from the XVIIth director in the Rondout National Bank, of which Gen erni George H. Sharpe, of Kingston, is president, and which Mr. Preston has been counsel for seven teen years. He is familiar with banking law.

Governor Hill also has appointed John B. McKeen Instice of a District Court in the city of New-York, in

Amsterdam, N. Y., Dec. 23 (Special).-Editor George H. Loadwick, who has been spoken of for Civil Service Commissioner in place of James H. Manning, vice Commissioner in place of James H. Manning, went to Albany to-day to see Governor Hill about the matter. Mr. Legawick is a warm friend of the Governor, and some time ago placed at the head of his editorial columns the name of the chier executive of the Empire State for President in 1892. Under the Cleveland Administration Mr. Loadwick was candidate for postmaster of Amsterdam, and it was generally believed that he would be appointed, but the choice of the President fell on Julius Wasserman, a wealthy Hebrew. After that Mr. Loadwick transferred his allegiance from Cleveland to Hill.

John B. McKeon is an old Tammany Hall man and his name has appeared upon the pages of the Tammany Hall General Committee register for many years. Mr. McKeon was admitted to the bar back in the Tweed times, and other candidates opposed his appointment on the ground that besides being an old man he had never practised law sufficiently to make him familiar with the duties of Civil Justice. He has for a long period been a police court clerk.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 23 (Special) .- One of the mos pathetic separations that have been legally ordained, urred in the Circuit Court to-day when Mariah Miller received a divorce from Louis Miller. The latter is a Russian and was exiled for political reasons. He left a wife and child in Russia, whom he supported Dispatches received in this city yesterday stated that Judge Brewer, in the United States Circuit Court at Topeka, Kan, had handed down the Circuit Court at Topeka, Kan, had handed down the circuit Court at Topeka, the circuit Court grown to manhood, arrived in this country and through grown to manhood, arrived in this country and through some mysterious influence came to St. Louis. The same influence brought father and son together and though neither suspected the other's identity for several months, mutual friends spoke of the likeness and suddenly the boy told his story. Miller visited his Russian wife and there was a reconciliation. When the second wife learned the story she quietly sued for divorce and the happy tie was broken. She bid Miller an affectionate farewell to-day and he installed his first wife and son in the old home.

A POLICEMAN MURDERED BY A BAKER

Mobile, Ala., Dec. 23.—Police Patrolman John Mc Guire was murdered to-night by a baker named James Hamill. The baker had heard that his dog was seen following McGuire, and went to-day to McGuire's house to inquire for the animal. McGuire knew nothing of the dog, and when Hamill became abusive ordered him off the premises. Hamill subsequently met Mc-Guire on the street and asked him again about the dog, and on McGuire's repeating that he knew nothing about it, Hamili raised a rifle and fired twice, the first bullet striking McGuire in the abdomen, inflicting a wound from which he died in an hour. The second broke his leg. Hamili escaped into the bottom coun-try and a party has been organized to capture him.

A BLOOD-SUCKING PLANT

From The Atlanta Constitution's New-Orleans dispatch.

A BLOOD-SUCKING PLANT.

From The Atlanta Constitution's New-Orleans dispatch.
Leroy Dunstan, the well-known naturalist of this city, who has recently returned from Central America, where he had spent nearly two years in the study of the flora and fanna of the country, relates the finding of a singular growth in one of the swamps which surround the great lake of Nicarague.

He was engaged in hunting for botanical and entomological specimens in this swamp, which is snown as San Sebastian's, when he heard his dog cry out, as if in agony, from a distance. Running to the spot from which the animal's cries came, Mr. Dunstan found him enveloped in a perfect network of what seemed to be a fine, rope-like tissue of roots or fibres, the nature of which was unknown to him.

The piant or vine seemed composed entirely of bare, interlacing stems, resembling more than anything else the branches of the weeping willow denuded of all foliage, but of a dark, nearly black hue, and covered with a thick, viscid gum that exuded from the pores. Drawing his knife, Mr. Dunstan endeavored to cut the animal free, but it was only with the greatest difficulty that he succeeded in severing the fleshy, muscular flore. To his horror and amazement the naturalist then saw that the dog's body was covered with blood, while his hairless skin appeared to have been actaally sucked or puckered in spots, and the animal stagecred as if from weakness and exhaustion.

In cutting the vine the twigs curled like living, shuous ingers about Mr. Dunstan's hand, and it required no slight force to free the member from its clinging clasp, which left the flesh red and bistored. The gum exuding from the vine was of a grayish dark tinge, remarkably adhesive and of a disagreeable animal odry every powerful and nauseating to inhale.

The native seevants who accompanied Mr. Dunstan manifested the greatest horror of the which which was growing and inadvertently falling asleep, awake to find himself enveloped in its web, and in syste of the large tree.

Another story was

yond belief, it devouring at one time over ten pounds of meat, though it may be deprived of all food for weeks without any apparent loss of vitality. Mr Dunstan attempted to bring a New a root of the sagenas, but it died during his record voyage, growing so foul with a strong odor of real animal corrupts that he was obliged to get rid of it.

THE BASEBALL LAW CASE BEGUN.

JOHN M. WARD SERVED WITH PAPERS IN AN INJUNCTION SUIT.

The first step in the suit to be brought against Ward by the New-York Baseball Club was taken last night when the papers were served on the player at his home, No. 180 West Seventy-sixth-st. Ward is efined to his room with an attack of influenza. was taken by surprise, but treated his visitors courte ously and remarked that he was glad that the local club was at last ready to take the matter into the courts. The papers were served by E. W. Berly, agent for George F. Duysters, the attorney for the New-York club. They are returnable on January 6 and the case will come up for trial in the Supreme The documents are bulky. The Metr Exhibition Company is the plaintiff and John M. Wast the defendant. It was originally intended to ask for temporary injunction, but this plain has been ab doned, and a permanent injunction will be prayed for The document contains long statements by

B. Day, the president of the New-York club, and Artha H. Bell, the superintendent; a full League and a supplementary contract between Ward and the New-York club. The club will lay great stress apor this supplementary contract, asserting that it was no only suggested by Ward, but actually written by him self. John B. Day pleads that Ward is one of the best ball-players in the country, and that if he is allowed to break this agreement and play with some other club the plaintiff's business will be greatly

Superintendent Bell's statement shows that War received \$4,200 from the New-York club last summer as salary, and that the player was told on October 23 by him (Bell), that he (Ward), had been reserve by the club for next season. The supplementary contract which is so much re-lied on reads: "The New-York Baseball Club agrees

that John M. Ward, who this day signs a contract to play ball with it for the season of 1889, shall not be held by the New-York Baseball Club for 1890 at . held by the New-York Baseban Crib for 1890 at a salary of less than \$3,000. This supplemental con-tract is hereby made a part of the main contract be-tween the New-York club and John M. Ward, the con-sideration being the same as in the main contract.³ James Mutrie will not manage the local Players' League club next season. He says that neither him-self nor the players have any desire to see such an ar-rangement consummated.

· MICKEY " WELCH SENDS FOR A CONTRACT, Holyoke, Mass., Dec. 23.—Weich, the New-York club-pitcher, anticipates a large slice of advance money as a Christmas present. A New-York Club contract, which he had sent for, arrived to-day. As the terms have been agreed upon, the contract will be signed and probably returned to New-York to-morrow.

Pittsburg, Dec. 23.—Visner, the heavy batting catcher of last season's Brooklyn team, has joined the Brother-bood and signed to play with the Pittsburg Players' Leagus Manager Hanlop advance money to bind the contract.

ENLARGING THE ST. BARNABAS HOME. The St. Barnabas Home is to be enlarged. Yesterday the Protestant Episcopal City Mission bought Nos. 307 and 309 Mott-st., which will form part of the home after they have been properly refitted. The home will then extend through from Mulberry-st. to Mott-st. John ft. Boynton, president of the Mission, said last night: "St. Barnabas Home in its present state is much too small for our needs. We have scarcely sufficient accommodation for the regular inmates, to say nothing of transient visitors. With the new buildings we will have ample

ARE FAIRY TALES WHOLESOMET

ARE FAIRY TALES WHOLESOME1

From The San Francisco Examiner.

In these days preceding the holiday season, when parents are going up and down in the land seeking presents for the little ones, a very natural subject for obscussion at the Century Chib meeting yesterday afternoon was "Literature for Children." The ladies of the club very properly wished to get a consensation of opinion as to whether or not it would be best to take home for the Christmas stockings tales of ralryland, with the giants and ogres, heroic Jacks, little glass slippers and funny women with queer haits making broomstick journeys to interstellar space to the discomiture of even Jules Verne's lively imagination, or to confine their purchases to literature having more basis of fact and fewer flights of fancy.

Several interesting papers were read, some taking the part of Mother Goose and the fairies and the other decrying the practice of lilling the minds of the children with rose-tinted visions of dancing sprites, lightning changes at the touch of a wand, pits that go to market without being driven or squeal pleadingly "wee, wee, wee, "when inadvertently plunched under a gate, and all the other topsy-turvy dramatis personne of the illustrated comedy drama of our youth. Some stoutly held that all this merely led the young minds in a wrong path, which, though bordered with flowers and caressed by zephyrs from the spice islands, leads to nowhere in particular and has to be retracted before the feet are planted full on the beaten read to action and endeavor. They called attention to the falsity of it all, and deplored the shock to the children of the particular and has to be retracted before the minty regions of untruth. Even old Santa Claus was rapped over the knuckles by those who would spare the younglings the wakeful, uncertainingths spent in listening for the footfalls of rendeer on the roof and a fleeting climpse of a merry bearded, red-nosed, well-fed, Kris Kringle bending beneath a groaning pack of all things dear to child-hood's heart.

give point to her remarks and as an argum yeing.

To give point to her remarks and as an argument in favor of fairies' side of the controversy. Mrs. Howe told a story. She recalled an experience of the child of Horace Mann, president of Antioch College, who married a sister of Elizabeth Pabody, the introducer in America of the kindergarten system of education. Mann held strictly to the theory that the childish mind should be fed only with the pap of truth. He abolished the fairles and exiled Mother Goose from his hearthstone. Carefully guarding his child against the books and stories which were given and told to the children of his neighbors, he provided good, solid reading with morals and objurcations in every tale. But one night when Miss Peabody was visiting his family. Mr. Mann and his wife had occasion, to go out and they left the little one in the care of the pleasant mannered guest. As Mr. Mann was about leaving. Miss Peabody asked:

"May I sing the child a Mother Goose melody! I know you don't generally allow it, but I really cannot think of any other way to annise her."

"Ah, amuse her as you like," replied Mr. Mann, good naturedly.

As soon as he had gone Miss Peabody took the little one on her knee and soon burst out with Hey-diddle-diddle, the cat and the fiddle. The cow jumped over the moon:

The child fairly shrieked with delight. She call for the cab and the fiddle over and over again. The merry, meaningless jingle was just what her interest the control of the strength of the latter of the remarks with several simple stories like the foregoing, and at the conclusion of the discussion a large majority of the ladies favored the good old storles of the glants and the fays, of Santa Claus and Cinderella, and the bewitching folk-lore-jingles of Mother Goose.

SHOUTING FOR THE WRONG MAN.

From The Washington Post.

The Fayetieville centennial celebration of last month was one of the most notable events of recent years in North Carolina. The Marine Band was there. The principal orator was Senator Ransom.

A score of prominent men sat on the platform, including Senators Vance and Ransom, a majority of the Congressional delegation, and other distinguished citizens. Governor Daniel Fowle made the introductions. He is a very deliberate and impressive speaker. Walking to the front he said, in his most deliberate and impressive manner:

"Pellow-citizens: There is upon this platform to day. A citizen of sorth Carolina. Whose name is a household word from the sea to the mountains. Learned, patriotic and cloquent. He has the honor. To represent the State of North Carolina. As one of her two representatives. In the Senate of the United States. I have the distinguished honor of presenting to you the SHOUTING FOR THE WRONG MAN.

States. I have the distinguished honor of presenting to you the—

Just then an enthusiast in the front row jumped up, shook his hat wildly, and yelled at the top of his

d up, shook his hat whaty, and yelled at the top of his voice; "Hurrah for Zeb Vance;"

The crowd caught it up with a will, and cheered him to the echo.

Hon. Senator Ransom," continued Governor Hon. Senator Ransom of up, pulled down his ends, walked forward, bowed, and made his speech.

That evening one of Zeb Vance's admirers took to enthusiastic shouter into town and bought him a suit of clothes.